

The Cadiz Democratic Sentinel.

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Were Enlisted Under False Pretences.

It is thought by some that the attempts now being made by some of the members of company A, 35th regiment, Col. McMillen, to be released from further duty, will be successful. They claim that they were enlisted under false pretences—that they enlisted with the understanding that they were to be attached to a regiment of sharpshooters. [Ohio State Journal.]

If every soldier is allowed to retire from the service who feels that he was induced by "false pretences" to take part in the war, we suspect that three-fourths of the entire army would soon be at home. Among the evidences that such would be the result, we have now in our possession a letter from an officer from this county, in which the writer states that the President's proclamation is so universally condemned in his company, barely two members in it would remain in the service if they could obtain their discharge. The writer adds that a majority of the company, at the time of volunteering, were Republicans. These facts are full of significance and show that there is a growing conviction among the soldiers as well as with the people, that the wretches who control the policy of the war have no desire to restore the old Union but are bent on converting it into an Abolition raid on slavery. [Newark Advocate.]

General Jackson and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The Gazette frequently cites the precedent of Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans, who suspended the habeas corpus and declared martial law, as one that Lincoln has followed. We pity its stupidity and despise its dishonesty in the reference. Jackson's and Lincoln's suspension of the habeas corpus and declaration of martial law are about as much alike as light is like darkness. Jackson proclaimed and carried out martial law WITHIN THE LIMITS OF A DESERTED CITY, WHOSE INHABITANTS WERE ALL WITHIN HIS MILITARY LINES. Lincoln proclaims martial law over the whole United States, outside of military lines, where there are no military operations going on, and where there is not a hostile soldier. Under Jackson's precedent there is not a single place in the free States where it would not be a usurpation for Lincoln to proclaim and enforce martial law or decree the suspension of the habeas corpus. If Jackson—when he proclaimed martial law and suspended the habeas corpus at New Orleans—then besieged by the British—had done the same in his proclamation over the whole United States—at Boston, Portland and New York—it would have been a move like Lincoln's. Jackson had too much sense and patriotism for that. [Cin. Eng.]

Arbitrary Arrests in Illinois—Message of the Governor.

Upon the subject of arbitrary arrests the message of the Governor of Illinois, although not in every respect coming up to the true doctrine, is in refreshing contrast with the servile tone and craven spirit of that of the Governor of Ohio. After discussing the point at some length, he says: "Hence I think that arrests should be made only in extreme cases, in which there can be no doubt as to the propriety and necessity thereof; that the reasons should be given to the prisoner and the public, unless plainly to the injury of the public service; and in all cases it should appear that individual malice or party reasons had not prompted thereto."

Had this rule been followed, few indeed of the arrests that have been complained of would have been made; and how satisfactory would have been the proceeding in comparison with the feeling at present! It is evident that the Governor of Illinois does not look upon himself as merely the agent of the General Government, to think its thoughts, do its bidding and justify its acts.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMPUDENT MESSAGE.—The President's Message, in favor of Chase's banking scheme, is not well received even by his own party in Congress. The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington special dispatch says:

In the Senate it was so cavalierly received as not even to get the common compliment of being ordered to be printed. In the House, Mr. Washburne moved to refer it to a special committee of both Houses, and thereon called the previous question. The House refused to sustain the previous question, or to refer the Message in the way proposed, and adjourned without making any further disposition of it. A good many members feel sore at what they call the President's lecture.

What the Abolitionists in Congress and at the White House are Striving to Do.

The Washington City Republican, an Administration organ, in an article on the Emancipation, says: "That lullaby of knaves and fools, 'THE UNION AS IT WAS,' has outraged the common sense of the country long enough. The Union as it was is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. No Union is now possible, except of free States."

We like the plain speaking of the Republican. We agree with it that the Union as it was is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. Radical Abolitionism consigned it there, and threw the "clouds of the valley" upon it, Lincoln, with spade in hand, acting as sexton. Neither he nor they have any tears to shed over it; nor will they plant a flower on the grave where it is buried, as a memento of their affection for the departed. They murdered the Union and have buried it, and are now seeking to construct a new one, better fitted to their tastes than the old one. "No Union," we are told, "is now possible except of free States."

It was that we might have a Union of none but free States that this war was begun, has been and is being prosecuted by the Executive. Congress and the Executive seem to have combined to make a reunion between the free and slave States impossible. We need not recount the various acts of these two Departments of the Government pointing in that direction. They are familiar to every one. One-half their object has been accomplished; the Union has been overthrown. Shall they be permitted in their own way to construct a new one? Are "We the People" to have no hand in the work? Is it to be done under "a military necessity," or under the "war power" of the Constitution?

We protest against any such assumption of power on the part of Congress and the Executive, or either. If a new Union is to be formed, and we suppose that has become a necessity by the destruction of the old one, the example of the Fathers of the Republic must be followed. Each State must act as a sovereign and independent body, and meet its co-sovereign and co-independent States in convention "to form a more perfect Union." It must be done by independent, separate State action, as was the case when the Confederation was abandoned, and a more perfect Union formed. The States should not permit Congress and the Executive to make for them a new Union—to decide what shall be its character. The assumption on the part of the Republican, as well as on the part of the Abolitionists in Congress and the White House, to form a new Union, of a character different from the old one, without the consent of the States, will never be submitted to by the people. Nor should it be submitted to. It is a violation of the great fundamental principle upon which all free government rests—the right of the people themselves to "institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." And, yet, we find the Abolition leaders endeavoring to override that sacred right by attempting to form a new government without the consent of the people of the respective States. It is an impudent assumption of power that demands the indignant rebuke of the people. [Eng.]

Will He Redeem His Promise.

Lieutenant Governor Stanton, of Ohio, elected in 1861, upon the same ticket with Governor Tod, gave utterance to the following sentiments in the House of Representatives, of which he was then a member. The speech, from which this extract is taken, was made on the 29th of February, 1861. He said: "Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to this Government, have organized a separate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. Whether that independence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If they shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in those seceding States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognize their independence. [Applause, and cries of 'That's right, from the Democratic benches!'] Now, in this state of things, if the remaining seven slaveholding States remain in the Confederacy, they are entitled to additional guarantees."

The question is now whether Stanton will redeem his promise?

The Port Royal Negroes.

The New York World publishes a letter from "A Soldier," dated Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 4, and vouches for the veracity of the writer. The "Soldier" says:

We have in this country a band of ill-featured, psalm-singing, Black-Republican men and women, who bear the name of "Gideonites," who ostensibly came out here to teach the poor slave to know something of the benefits of freedom; but alas! the Gideonites teach but little of a faith they profess.

The writer states that the clothing collected in the North for the naked African, is carefully assorted previous to being sent South, and on its arrival there, instead of being given as a charity to the black, it is sold to him. He gives instances of this sort of operation that came under his personal observation. "The boss Gideonites, who manages the affairs down there," he says, "is Father French." On his recent tour North, French took with him a colored man named William, who was used to recite a pitiful tale of his sufferings written by French and committed to memory by William, which brought tears from the eyes of his auditors and liberal donations from their pockets. French returned to Beaufort with William and a goodly number of disciples, male and female. When the vessel touched the dock, William was discharged with one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket, without clothes, except what he had on, and without employment.

Teachers of both sexes are sent out there by what is called the National Freeman's Association, whose headquarters are in New York city. These so-called teachers the Government furnishes with transportation gratis, and allows them each fifty dollars a month and rations.

The "Soldier" says that Mrs. Gage [Frances D.] a female Gideonite, and one of the chief engineers of the negro melody shop, is the special correspondent of the New York Tribune, through whose columns, false lights are held out to the public respecting the moral elevation of the negroes, who are every day becoming more lazy and indigent. The writer says:

I am a soldier, not fighting for the freedom of the negro, but for the maintenance of the laws and the Constitution of the United States. My fellow-soldiers believe as I do in this matter. [Statesman.]

Gurley on Chase for the Non-Payment of Soldiers.

The Washington Special of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the attack of John A. Gurley, Abolition member of Congress from this State, on Secretary Chase. It occurred in the House on the 16th inst. The Gazette's special says:

The House was occupied by day with financial matters. The most striking feature of the debate was Gurley's speech which openly took Chase to task for having failed to pay the soldiers, and drew the most startling pictures yet presented to Congress of the terrible suffering among the families which that failure has produced.

Judge Thomas of Massachusetts inquired whether Chase had power to sell bonds to raise money for such purposes, and Gurley argued that he had, and that the House had formally declared its belief that he had, by calling upon him to know why he had not done it.

Lovejoy complained of Gurley for making an attack on Chase.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper says that the Government detectives have ascertained that parties in New England have been extensively engaged in manufacturing and selling to the rebels shoes and other goods, which are shipped to Canada, and thence to Nassau, where they are reshipped to run the blockade. They are busily engaged in this kind of business now, having "commenced the year patriotically." These are of the class of men who are opposed to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, who are valorous in urging on the war, but cautious of any venture in it save of shoes and shoddy.

Waste of Strength.

Governor Seymour, in his message, says that since the beginning of the present war, the State of New York has sent to the field 222,836. The number from this State, now in the field is estimated at 125,000, showing a total waste since the beginning of the war, of 97,836, or about 98,000 men lost to the service from this State alone by death, disability and desertion. These figures, compared with the results accomplished, speak loudly against the capacity of those in power to carry on this gigantic war. [New York Express.]

Nearly every State has a similar showing to make. The moral drawn from it by the Express is pertinent and true.

Gen. Milroy Enforces the Emancipation Proclamation.

General Milroy has issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Winchester, Virginia, announcing the publication of the President's Emancipation proclamation, and his determination to enforce it. He says:

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government, and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediately to take themselves to useful occupation. The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation, and yield their ready co-operation in its enforcement.

General Milroy, it thus appears, will treat all loyal persons, who manifest any opposition to being immediately and without complaint deprived of their property in slaves, as rebels in arms against the Government, and deal with them accordingly. But this is only a sample of the way in which Abolitionists propose to restore the Union and protect the rights of loyal men in the so-called seceded States or parts of States.

It further appears that the officers and men under Gen. Milroy's command—some of whom are from Ohio—are to be used, for the purpose of setting free and maintaining the freedom of the slaves of loyal as well as rebellious masters. Did our soldiers enlist for any such purpose, and is not such use of them a fraud upon them and upon the whole country? [Statesman.]

The expenditures of the Federal Government are now at the rate of two and a half million dollars per day. In the mean time, the Abolition majority in Congress are voting millions upon millions for the purchase and emancipation of slaves in the Border States. In view of this the Chicago Times commends to the notice of the Abolitionists in Congress the following resolution unanimously adopted at one of the recent great meetings of the Illinois Democracy at Springfield:

RESOLVED, That the General Government has no power under the Constitution to tax the people of the State of Illinois for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the slaves of Southern States, and we now declare, in advance, that all debts contracted, or bonds which may be issued, for the purpose of paying for any such slaves, we hold to be utterly void, for want of authority to issue the same; and the State of Illinois will never consent that her people shall be taxed for any such purpose.

Those who charge Democrats with seeking to divide the North, know that they themselves are guilty, and the only ones that are guilty, of that very crime. One year ago they professed to be for a restoration of the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. Upon this, the North stood united as one man. Democrats still adhere firmly and unflinchingly to that platform. But their political opponents have departed from it by the unconstitutional division of one of the States by depriving States and parts of States of their constitutional rights, and attempting to blot them out of existence as States and convert them into mere territories or colonies. These and similar measures have caused whatever division exists in the North, and upon the heads of those who have promoted and produced such measures, rest the responsibility of any such division or any that may hereafter arise.

Demand for the Restoration of McClellan from a New Quarter.

The Washington Republican, one of the organs of the Administration and hitherto an unbeliever in and bitter traducer of McClellan, is out in favor of that General's restoration to command! Here is what it says in a prominent article in a late issue:

COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The city is full of rumors about changes in the command of the Army of the Potomac. We do not believe them. If any change is made by the President, it will be one that will satisfy the public judgment and public heart. We are satisfied that the SOUND JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ALL PARTIES, COINCIDES WITH THE HEARTY AND ENTHUSIASTIC CALL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO BE LED TO VICTORY BY GEN. MCCLELLAN. Other expedients may be possibly resorted to, but, in the light of to-day, no wise statesman ought to doubt.

The Cadiz Republican Pitching into its Late Candidate for Governor—The Way Brother Hatton Talks About the Man who, After Months Since, He Made out so Perfect—Give him "His." Brother Hatton—He Deserves it all.

From the Cadiz Republican, Jan. 21.

Our No-Party Governor.

While we are willing to accord to Governor Tod a reasonable amount of patriotism, so far as the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion is concerned, we are inclined to believe that he is as much a Locofoco partisan as he was in days of yore, when he gloried in the appellation of "Pot-metal Davy." Notwithstanding he is indebted to the generosity of the Republicans for his nomination and election, he seems disposed to lecture all the patronage, as his disposal as Governor, upon his former political associates. When the office of Secretary of State became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cowan, a Republican, Gov. Tod filled the vacancy with a Democrat—Mr. Kennon; and more recently when there was supposed to be another vacancy, caused by the appointment of Mr. Taylor, Auditor of State, to the position in the Treasury Department at Washington, recently held by Mr. Whitley, the Governor again tendered that position to his Locofoco friend, Mr. Kennon; but, it seems, in this case, that the action of the Governor was premature, for Mr. Taylor had not resigned. Speaking of this last position of our no-party Governor, the Ohio State Journal says:

"It has been heretofore announced that the position, of late held by Mr. Whitley as Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has been tendered to our excellent Auditor of State, Hon. R. W. Taylor. Presuming that Mr. Taylor would soon tender his resignation of the State office, more than sixty members of the Legislature, mostly or all Republicans, petitioned the Governor yesterday, for his appointment of Judge Wilson, of Darke, to the vacant Auditorship. On presenting this petition to the Governor he very blandly assured the committee that they had come just in time to be too late. That he had thought it incumbent on him to remember his democratic friends, and had accordingly tendered the Auditorship to his particular protégé, Mr. Kennon! And showed them Mr. Kennon's acceptance."

The Republicans were slightly, very slightly, amused at this haste on the part of the Governor to dispense his patronage in a manner so just (and discreet as to leave the Republicans in full possession of the important and potential office of Lieutenant Governor, and nothing more. And we understand that they ventured some rather expletive "congratulations" on the subject; not in the presence of his Excellency, however, as that might have seemed irreverent! And the beauty of the business is, that it is found that the Governor was bending giving away the Auditorship to his "democratic" friend when there was no vacancy to be filled. Mr. Taylor has not resigned, and we understand that he does not intend to, to the Governor's invitation thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope he will not. The State cannot spare him. The Governor has, in this matter, placed himself in a deplorable position of "democratic" compromise. We understand that the Todd stock for United States Senatorship had a sensible decline last evening, closing at something over 100 below par!"

It will be remembered that the Convention which put David Tod in nomination gave the most important offices, to be filled that fall, to Union Democrats. The Auditor's fall to the only one in the State House now filled by a Republican; and should Mr. Taylor resign, our no-party Governor proposes to fill that, too, with a Democrat. Such is the treatment Republicans receive, at the hands of the man they elected to the gubernatorial chair.

Gov. Tod's military appointments have also been mostly of a partisan character; and some of them show a total disregard of the recommendations of those directly interested. Take for instance the appointment of field officers of the 125th Regiment. With the exception of the Colonel, other persons than those recommended by the district Military Committee were appointed. For Major of that Regiment, an excellent man (Capt. Cunningham) who had been in active service for more than a year, was recommended. He was from the county of Harrison that had turned out three companies for the Regiment—a county that had received fewer favors, in that way of Regimental officers, than any other in the State; yet the services of Capt. Cunningham, the claims of the county and the recommendation of the committee were disregarded, and Mr. Elmgirt, of Fairfield county, a man who had never seen service, appoint Major of the Regiment.

We could name other instances of a total disregard of the wishes of the people in this section of the State on the part of Gov. Tod, were we disposed, and may hereafter refer to them.

Sixty-three Million Dollars Due the Soldiers.

Official investigations show that on the 1st of September there were due the soldiers thirty-one million dollars; that from that time to the present requisitions have been made on the Treasury Department almost daily by the Paymaster General, and that but twelve millions have been received.—On the first of November twenty-three millions were due; and at noon on Monday last, the total amount due to soldiers, as computed on the official records in the Paymaster-General's Department, was sixty-three millions.

There were on that day sixty Paymasters in Washington waiting for money most of whom had been there for many weeks.

Some of the Abolition editors are jubilant over the appearance of the letter from President Lincoln to General McClellan, which was recently produced in the McDowell Court-Martial, asserting as they do that it has had a crushing effect on the latter. What shallow incompetents these fellows are! The only thing developed by that letter was cumulative evidence, if that were needed, of the want of brains and common sense in the Executive Department. And in the absence of these qualities what a terrible thing it is for those in authority to be intermeddling in the operations of the army and thwarting the plans of our best Generals.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.

Judge Bartley's Indictment Against the Republican Party. The following is the indictment against the Republican party, with which Judge Bartley closed his speech at the Eighth of January Festival, at the American, in this city:

THE FRUITS OF TRUSTING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1. The dissolution of the Union of the States.
2. A bloody, desolating, ruinous civil war.
3. More than three hundred thousand men already sacrificed, and sent prematurely to their final account.
4. Suffering, mourning, death and desolation carried into families in every neighborhood throughout the broad expanse of the country.
5. More than three millions of men taken from the industrial pursuits of the North and South for the deadly conflict.
6. A national debt, including circulating bills of credit, of over two thousand millions of dollars, already created, and nothing beneficial to show for it.
7. More than five thousand million of dollars worth of property already destroyed by means of the war, and yet the prospect of a restoration of the Union far darker than when the war commenced.
8. The annual expenses of the Government increased already from about \$80,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000 and the burden still more rapidly increasing.
9. A grinding, oppressive, endless, burden of direct taxation to support the Federal Government.
10. Millions of dollars expended to feed, clothe, support and educate the negro slaves and to purchase their freedom; and a proposition pending for an expenditure for the purchase of negro slaves, sufficient to bankrupt the Federal Government for fifty or a hundred years to come.
11. Frauds upon the treasury and swindling in Government contracts to an extent unknown in any other age or country; and a great loss from all sorts and legal restrictions the most prominent offender Simon Cameron after his dismissal from office; not only shielded, but highly honored; and the operation of the law for the punishment of frauds upon the treasury actually suspended by an act of Congress.
12. The Constitution currency of the country virtually suppressed, and stamps, plasters, postpaid and postage stamps substituted; and an uncertain, variable standard of value created, which must inevitably eventuate in widespread disaster and ruin to the great industrial interests of the people.
13. The abolition of negro slavery in the District of Columbia, wholly unnecessary, and, to say the least of it, a palpable breach of good faith simply to appease the rapacity of Northern fanaticism at the expense of driving off hundreds of thousands of Union men in the slave States into the Southern army.
14. The unceasing negro slavery agitation, the confiscation and emancipation measures at the late session of Congress and the proclamations of emancipation by the General in the field, and by the President of the United States, confirming the predictions of the Southern disunionists as to the supremacy and rapacity of Northern Abolitionism; and by these means crushing the Union men of the slave States and thereby producing unity in the South in the cause of the rebellion.
15. The prosecution of the war—not in that redemptive spirit and conciliatory disposition required by the nature of the Federal compact—but with measures of subjugation and extermination, besides aiding and facilitating the escape of fugitive slaves, and encouraging servile insurrections.
16. The attempted emancipation of from three to four millions of slaves—slaves of loyal Union men, as well as those of the rebels—by the simple edict of the President.
17. An attempt to turn loose hordes of negro slaves upon the free States to compete with the white laborer and to wrangle for social and political equality with the white people.
18. Thousands of good and loyal citizens arrested without legal warrant, dragged from their homes taken beyond the limits of their States, and confined in political Bastilles, without the opportunity of a trial, and even without being permitted to know the name of the accuser, or what charge, if any has been preferred against them.
19. Loyal and patriotic citizens, who are ready and willing to sacrifice all they hold most dear, to maintain "the Constitution as it is, and restore the Union as it was," denounced as traitors and disloyal persons, by a political party whose motto is, "A Union without slavery, or no Union at all."
20. The freedom and sovereignty of the States grossly encroached upon and their total subversion boldly threatened.
21. The freedom of speech and freedom of the press, two of the essential bulwarks of civil liberty, "inevitably to be trampled down and crushed to the earth."
22. The writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, two great essential safeguards of freedom, and which have cost many millions of dollars to maintain "God and treasure, suspended or abolished by mere edict of the President."
23. The edicts and decrees of arbitrary power substituting for the Constitution and laws of the land; and the creation of a new criminal code by an Executive proclamation.
24. Martial law declared throughout the United States; not limited to the sphere of the operations of the armies in the field, but extending all over the loyal States, where the civil tribunals are in the unquestioned loyal execution of their powers.
25. A new and extensive department of the Government, consisting of a Provost Marshal General, and special or subordinate Provost Marshals and Military Committees in all the cities and counties throughout the several States; with duties, powers and salaries of office—all created, instituted and prescribed, not by law but by the mere edicts of the President and Republican State Governors.
26. Leading and influential organs of the Republican party proposing the suspension of the elective franchise, the postponement of elections and a prohibition of political meetings among the people.
27. The military made supreme over the civil power, even in the loyal States, entirely removed from the operations of the armies in the field.
28. The President interposing the Federal power to aid in revolutionizing State Governments, and even assuming to appoint Governors to administer State Governments for the people of the State.
29. The admission of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to represent the State of Virginia, elected by a new and revolutionary Government, created by a "small fragment of that State."
30. The interposition of the military power and authority of the Federal Government to influence, and absolutely in some

States to control, the people at the elections.

31. The actual mutilation and dismemberment of the State of Virginia by the admission of a mere fragment of that State into the Union as a new State, thus creating, in defiance of the Constitution, an insuperable barrier to the restoration of the Union as it was.

32. The interposition of the arbitrary power of the President to prohibit the circulation of newspapers &c., through the postoffice, because they were opposed to the political views of the Administration.

33. The decisions of the Judicial tribunals when at variance with the views of Abolitionism, derided and disregarded, and the decision of the highest Judicial tribunal of the United States not only set aside and disregarded by Congress but overruled and reversed by a decision of the Attorney General.

34. The passage of a bill, forced through the House of Representatives with indecent haste, to protect the President and his entourage, Provost Marshals and policemen, from all suits for damages or other redress for tyrannical invasions of the rights of private citizens and outrages and oppressions such as have been rarely if ever heard of in any other age or nation.

35. The arbitrary interference of the military power with matters of conscience and religion dictating forms and modes of worship, and banishing and imprisoning clergymen for refusing to conform to the dictates of military commanders as to the terms of Church services.

36. The substitution of Abolitionism bigotry and fanaticism for religion.

37. The conversion of war, commenced with the view of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was into a war to carry out the fanatical dogma of Abolitionism, to the utter subversion of the Constitution, and total abandonment of the obligations of the Federal compact.

38. The solemn declaration of the Governors of Ohio, in his annual message, that "the question of man's capacity for self-government is yet unsettled."

39. The discovery that the office of an Executive proclamation, is not simply to command obedience to law, but to make law and also to overthrow both Constitution and law.

40. The censorship of the Administration over the press and the telegraph lines, to prevent the free communication and circulation of truth among the people.

All these things brought about in less than two years of the term Mr. Lincoln as President. What may be expected during the balance of his four years?

The President Stunned by the Majority in Congress.

The President's message to Congress on Monday, announcing that he had signed the joint resolution authorizing the issue of one hundred millions of legal tenders, and urging the adoption of Chase's financial scheme of a National bank system, was so cavalierly received in the Senate, says a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, as not even to get the common compliment of being ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Washburne moved to refer it to a special committee of both Houses, and thereon called the previous question. The House refused to sustain the previous question, or to refer the message in the way proposed, and adjourned without making any further disposition of it.—The dispatch adds that a good many of the members [Abolitionists of course] feel sore at what they call the President's lecture.

The Emancipation or Free Negro Bureau.

In the National House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation in the War Department, and authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissioner of Emancipation, with an annual salary of five thousand dollars, to whom shall be referred the adjustment and determination, under direction of the Secretary of War, of all questions arising under this act, or any laws of emancipation now existing or hereafter to be enacted.

Of course the interests of the "Free Americans of African descent" must be seen to at the expense of the tax-ridden white people of the country.—This is a necessity which Abolitionism among other evils has brought upon an afflicted nation. But the worst is yet to come.

The financial condition of the country is at last beginning to attract the attention of even Republican politicians, and we are now told by them that the "difficulties which are now growing upon the Government, are the engrossing topic" at Washington.

Many sensible men admonished the Secretary of the Treasury long ago, that his financial plan was a stupendous humbug, but he would not listen, and his toadies puffed him as the most wonderful man of this or any other age. But time has shown how fallacious his plans were, and now the author of them seems alarmed lest the whole scheme should tumble to pieces, even before he can escape from its management, which it is believed he is trying to do.

A Liverpool paper of Dec. 4th says: "During the past two months eight thousand bales of cotton rags have been bought in this market, and three thousand bales in London for shipment to the United States."